The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,266.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under:	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Oriental," 1,481 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 6th July, at noon.

Leave Bombay	6	Leave Madras	July. 18
„ Calicut	8	„ Coconada	20
„ Narrapatam	10	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Colombo	13	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Galle	13	„ False Point	24
„ Nagapatam	15	Arrive Calcutta	25
„ Pondicherry	16		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

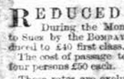
The steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,068 tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on Saturday, the 26th June, at p.m.

Ur.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Bussorah	13
„ Kurrachee	30	Fao	18
	July.	Bushire	20
„ Guadur	1	Lingah	22
„ Muscat	3	Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bunder Abbas	6	Muscat	26
„ Lingah	8	Guadur	28
„ Bushire	10	Kurrachee	30
„ Fao	11		August.
Arrive Bussorah	12	Arrive Bombay	5

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, dispatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Iron Ship "Hartfell," 1,224 tons, is now ready to receive Cargo and will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

23rd June, 1869. RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

REDUCED FARES OVERLAND.

During the Monsoon months the rate of passage-money to Suez by the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company is reduced to £40 first class.

The rate of passage to Marseilles is thus £52, or for a party of four persons £50 each.

These rates are exclusive of Railway transit in Egypt, the cost of which by local train is £1-15-3.

Bombay, 10th June, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bracelet Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Brooch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS,

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agent for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take that liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for a unanimous to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious illness.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with Books of Instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, the descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the Bitter Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility, Chronic or functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,

but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country, to all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ... ... 12 as. per phial.

Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Arsenicalis) ... ... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 9th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated:

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Magdala, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and of the best description.

REQUIREMENTS

1 Dozen Suit and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. FREDERICK L. BUCKLE has been admitted a Partner in the undersigned Firm, and in that of John Munro & Co., Liverpool, from the 17th ult.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1869.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following GOODS, LANDED from the wrecked Ship BUCENTAUR, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and, if NOT CLAIMED within TWO DAYS from this date will be SOLD by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern.

H. H—10 Bales.
C. & N— 2 Cases.
T R E— 1 Bale.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Captain J. Webster.

Bombay, 26th June, 1869.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited).—SIXTH CALL (Rs. 5 per share) making Rs. 65 per share paid. The Board of Directors hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL of 5 Rupees per share, the same to be paid to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, in Calcutta or Bombay, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1869.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said Call, after the said 30th day of July next.

By order of the Board,
HERBERT HEATH, Secretary.

35A Moorgate Street, London, 2nd June, 1869.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL, 2nd Row.—On Tuesday, 6th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th February, 1868, by order of the mortgagees, Civa Gunga Hadoo Woodia, Loomba Khooma, and Natha Gumna, trading under the name and firm of Civa Ocma & Co., on account and risk of the mortgagors, Khoobchund, widow of Singra Rama, Dhanbhoo Singra, Cumla Singa, and Rama Singa, all that piece or parcel of Fazendcaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at ——— without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of Nowrojee Hill 2nd Row, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed under No. 71, containing by admeasure nent 46 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Nowrojee Hill 2nd Row, on or towards the west by the house of Luxuman Mullaree, on or towards the south by the house of Coosa Bandoo Patell, on or towards the north by the house of Coosa Bandoo Patell, on or towards

HEERALALL & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY

No. 10, Hemum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW MUSIC,

At reduced price, 7 Annas per shilling.

SONGS.

	Rs. a. p.
All in good order, colors flying	1 5 0
Arabian Love Song	1 5 0
Awake thou golden beam of Morn	1 2 6
At my feet	1 12 0
Are the Children at Home?	1 5 0
After Dark, Night's the time to have Lark (comic)	1 5 0
Act on the square, Boys	1 5 0
A year ago	1 5 0
A Dream of Love	1 5 0
As o'er the past (sacred)	1 5 0
Brighter Days will come,	1 5 0
Blind Girl to her Harp	1 5 0
Break, Heart, Thy love can ne'er Return	1 5 0
Bright eyed Jenny Lea	1 5 0
Behgravia	1 5 0
Baffled Sires	1 5 0
Beautiful for Ever	1 5 0
Come back to Erin	1 12 0
Cheer Boys! Cheer	0 14 0
Cuckoo	1 5 0
Come sing to me again	1 5 0
Cabs	1 5 0
Come kiss me quick, and go my dear	1 12 0
Captain, or, Oh they march'd through the Town	0 14 0
Come Home, Father	1 5 0
Daughter of the King	1 5 0
Father, we watched at the window for you	1 5 0
Fairy Gold	1 5 0
Far Away	1 5 0
Fisher	1 5 0
Flora	1 5 0
God bless the Prince of Wales	1 5 0
God bless our Sailor Prince	1 5 0
Gipsy Anna	1 2 6
Golden gleamed the River rushing	1 12 0
Greetings at the Door	1 5 0
Hilda	1 5 0
Hagar in the Desert	1 5 0
Highlander's Farewell	1 5 0
Homeward Bound	1 5 0
He wipes the tear from every eye (sacred)	1 5 0
Hark! the music softly floating	1 5 0
Heart speaks	1 5 0
I must leave thee, Bonnie Katie	1 5 0
I lived for thee only	1 5 0
In the summers long ago	1 2 6
I wait to hear thy sweet Good Night	1 5 0
Idol of the Day	1 5 0
I cried unto Thee (sacred)	1 5 0
Jeannie Lea	1 5 0
Katie, The rose of the Dell	1 5 0
Kathleen O'Moore	0 14 0
Lo! Here the sabre of my Father	1 5 0
Last Love	1 5 0
Love's Confession	1 5 0
Let others seek the Peaceful Plain	1 5 0
Lilly Dear	1 5 0
Lay of the Lobster (comic)	1 5 0
Longing	1 2 6
Lovely Nelly	1 5 0
Lady Moon	1 12 0
Lone Bird	1 5 0
Lamentive Lass	1 5 0
Little Daisy	1 5 0
My Love, we'll meet again	1 5 0
Music of Yesterday	1 2 6
May! Merry May!	1 5 0
My dear old Home	1 5 0
Motto for every man; or, Put your shoulder to the wheel	1 5 0
Medicine Jack	1 5 0
Musical Miseries	1 5 0
Mary Dhu	1 5 0
Marion Moore	1 5 0
Meet me by moonlight	0 14 0
Marching through Georgia	0 14 0
Nellie and I	1 5 0
Nearest way Home	1 12 0
Other side of Jordan	0 14 0
Oh! I dote on the Military	1 5 0
Oh! spare my Flower	1 5 0
Oh! give me wings to fly away	1 5 0
Oh! would I were a bird that I could fly to thee	1 5 0
Old Cottage Clock	1 12 0
Pearl	1 5 0
Peasant Girl	1 2 6
Pilgrim Stars	1 2 6
Prisoner and the Linnet	1 12 0
Passing away into Sunlight	1 5 0
Pilgrim's Return	1 5 0
Queen	1 12 0
Robin Redbreast	1 12 0
Ruth in the Corn (sacred)	1 5 0
Regret	1 2 6
Ringing the Flowerbells	1 12 0
Royal Baby	1 5 0
Roman Martyr	1 5 0
Smile of the Ocean	0 14 0
Somebody's Darling	1 5 0
Sleep my pretty one, Sleep	1 5 0
Sailor's Farewell	1 5 0
Sing, Birdie, Sing	1 12 0
Sweet love! Those idle fears are vain	1 2 6
Sing me that song again	1 2 6
Songs of the Rhineland (in English and German)	0 14 0
Sunshine	1 5 0
Seventy-two and as hard as steel	1 5 0
Shadows of Angels' wings	1 5 0
Speak tender words	1 5 0
Star beams	1 5 0
Star lies white	1 5 0
She wandered down the mountain side	1 5 0
Sing boys, here we are again; or Jolly Dogs	1 5 0
There's no one there	1 5 0
Tommy Dodd	1 5 0
Tubal Cain	1 5 0
Thoughts on Eve	1 5 0
Thoroughbred	1 5 0
Thankfulness	1 5 0
Troubadour	1 12 0
Upper ten thousand	1 5 0
Up in a balloon	1 5 0
Won't you tell me why, Robin	1 12 0
What need have I the truth to tell? (Robin's reply)	1 12 0
Wake, gentle Maiden	1 5 0
Wavering Hopes	1 2 6
Widow Machree	1 5 0
When all the world is young	1 5 0
Wounded Dove	1 5 0
Who is lying beneath the broad palm	1 5 0
When memory dwells on thee	1 5 0
Where the Fairies love to stray	1 2 6
When Joan's Ale was new, my Boys	0 14 0
Where are they now	1 5 0
Wake us us at dawn, Mother	1 5 0
Watching for the Footsteps	1 2 6
When I was young and fair	1 5 0
Where is my Nancy	1 5 0
Yankee Fix	1 2 6
Young man of the Day	1 5 0
You had me return to old Erin—Answer to "Come back to Erin"	1 12 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay and Poona, 24th June, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, Certificate of Share, No. 3360, in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited). Whoever may have found the same is requested to return it to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

Bombay, 25th June, 1869.

WANTED, Instruction in GERMAN, Two Mornings a Week, by one who has lived a short time in Germany. Address Box, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869,
The airy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road, at the east end of the Bridge.

For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after July 1st the Local Trains running between Bombay, Bandora, and Versua, and *vice versa*, will be slightly altered. For particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 25th June, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.
Chambertin, the clite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Crablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a réchercht Cabinet Wine
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Manzala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavored.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

BY D. J. DUXBURY.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any WINE (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own labels affixed on the corks at our cellars.

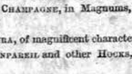
We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon



CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Chambers, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,

C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast" "with a Saltier."

AY		Rs. 28
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens		„ 31
XTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL		„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry		„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens		„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL		„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE		„ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry		„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case		„ 38
SHERRIES		Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH		Rs. 2 2
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's, $ 1		„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,

TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,

Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Quarts 18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	„ 20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	„ 36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	42
do. Hock	do.	„	23
do. Moselle	do.	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	„	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	„	48
Marcobrunner	do.	„	30
Rexhertel Steinwein	do.	„	24
Lichtraumilch	Gebr. Schmitz	„	18
Hochheimer	do.	„	26
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	„	32
Rudesheimer	do.	„	36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co	„ 34
Milon Pauliac	do.	„ 34
Clos Fourict St. Emilion	do.	„ 26
Vrai cation	H. & C. Balaresque.	„ 24
Chateau de Frauds	do.	„ 19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	„ 24
Chateau Leoville	do.	„ 19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Franc fils Aine do.		„ 36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	„ 24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	„ 24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co	„	24
Old Cognac	do.	„	30
Absinthe	do.	„	30
Burgundy Porto	do.	„	12
do.	do.	„	16
Best Old Cognac	do.	„	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„	30
Brandy	John Bakes	„	15
Bonekamp of Maegbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht	„	20
Magenbitter	Jocius Roberts	„	20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „	Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 4 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Base', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen
} Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case 4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„ 4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„ 1 „	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„ 1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1 „	„ 22	„
Do. 10	„ 1 „	„ 33	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb, Bulwer & Co.'s Imperial	„ ½ „	„ 12	„
Do. red	„ 2 „	„ 22	„
Do. Amontillado	„ 2 „	„ 30	„

Also, a few cases of fresh Salmon in excellent condition each case 1 lb. tins Rs. 9 per dozen.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a small House opposite the English Hotel, Fort. Rent Rupees Fifty per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

		Rs.	Rs.
	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.		
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	28	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	„
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	20	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread à Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	26	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	6	„ 8
		2½	
	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the hairs	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Printed Shirts	10	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	65	„ 65
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	7	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each		
	SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Hood Scarf	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0
	TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sook Steel, Protection Bibbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	18	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Travelling Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	
	Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		
	HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Drab latest shape Eglington Tall	0	0
	Jerome		
	Castab		
	Isis Drab and Black	7	8
	Derby		
	Worthing		
	Brighton		
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland The new shape Eglington Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts	16	0
	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as

MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE demand for Elphinstones, Colabas, and Wagons. Some Elphinstones were sold at Rs. 870 per share for cash.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomd. of shs.	Paid up.	Last div. decld.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
2,000,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	126
1,40,000	1,000	all	8 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1675
600,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	590
1,000,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
250,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	325
100,000	200	all	6 2½	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	300
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	142
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	417½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 p.	Albert Co., Surrachee	850
75,000	3,000	800	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	(1,000	1750 p.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	1000 p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	...	Do.	New		540
...	1,880	1,880	1000 do.	Colabas Press Co.	11,200
75,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1100
200,000	8,000	1000	do.	Fort Press Co.	40,500
61,000	2,000	1,880	100 p.	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	625 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	870
20,000	5,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	225
50,000	2,500	2,500	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2700
40,000	2,000	760	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

LAND COMPANIES.

1,187,500	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1475
800,000	1,000	all	Rs. 80	Elph'st'ne Land	885
1,000,000	1,000	625	11-14	Do. New	695
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freye Land	75
400,000	5,000	4,160	Nil	Mazagon Land	950
...	1,900	1,900	Nil	Fort Canning	288

SHIPPING COMPANY.

100,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
	£20	106.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares 198
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
	£10	106.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33—35
2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
1,000	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	125
25	Do.	China	3—3½
200	10 May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
150	25 Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
200	30 Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'kg	20
100	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
250	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
100	Feb. '68	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63 May '67	Royal Bank	13
100	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	450
2,200	...	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
all	250	300	Bombay Coast	160—17

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
2,000	all	20	Alliance Spinning	1625
2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
5,000	all	...	Bombay	2800
1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
2,000	2,000	100	Great Eastern	1400
1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	690
2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 24th June, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	67,219	12	5
Merchandize	2,10,832	10	2
Electric Telegraph	1,154	12	0
Postal Traffic	2,599	8	0
Total Rs.	2,81,806	10	7
Corresponding week last year	2,06,277	4	3
Open 872 Miles Total Rs.			
Decrease	15,529	6	4

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th June, 1869.

Open 307½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,811	0	7
Merchandize	41,343	0	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	688	15	9
Electric Telegraph	502	6	0
Total Rs.	81,345	6	6
Corresponding week in June, 1868. Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	32,933	3	2
Merchandize	27,832	5	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	24	12	0
Electric Telegraph	353	9	0
Total Rs.	61,229	0	2
Increase	20,016	6	4

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 25.

Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Regiment N. I., on privilege leave from Poona.

Oliver, Captain, 2-12th Regiment, on sick leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, to Ahmedabad.

Cobb, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on duty, to Poona.

Bannerman, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 22nd June, 1869.

Captain W. A. Bridge, 21st Foot, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Forster, Commanding Northern Division, with effect from the 7th May last.

Poona, 24th June, 1869.

Lance Corporal John Burnside, 1st Battalion, 21st Fusiliers, is appointed probationary Orderly Room Sergeant to the Kurrachee Depot with effect from 9th April 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cutch	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£4 10s. 0d. to £4 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£3 7s. 6d. to £4 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Cutch Bundles	£0 12s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal ,,
Havre	Coffee	Nominal ,,
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d*
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges*
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China.

The ship Asia, Webster, to Java, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Oriental, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June 20 China ..... White ..... Liverpool, Mar. 6.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June 18 Dacca (P. & O. S.) Killock ..... Suez.
,, 19 Assaye ..... Liverpool.
,, 20 Conrad ..... Appleby ..... Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

June 18 Bullfinch (s.) ..... Trincomallee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 29	Tuesday	Aug. 10
,,	July 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 20	,,	31
,,	,, 27	,,	Sept. 7
,,	Aug. 3	,,	,, 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

May	July 2	Friday	Oct. 1
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 29
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 26

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STATIN DRS, A HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Opium and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and their Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company). This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

July 7th.	October 6th.
August 9th.	November 6th.
September 9th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers leave from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company), which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the line.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C.T. Wilson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
A. H. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 350 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.

Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—June 22nd, at Poona, the wife of Captain H. S. Anderson, Brigade Major, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—June 13th, at Nusseerabad, Mr. Charles John Williamson, Civil Engineer, of cholera, aged 29 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

NORFOR—June 9th, at Caddalore, the wife of R. E. Norfor, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

SPEARMAN—June 5th, at Rangoon, the wife of Lieutenant Horace Spearman, B. S. C., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON—May 23rd, at Madhopore, George Donald Malcolm, only child of John Ferguson, M. D., Civil Surgeon, aged 9½ months.

MURRAY—June 20th, at Benares, Eliza, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Murray, Bengal Staff.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

THE reported resignation of Lord Napier of Magdala, the truth of which we have no reason to doubt, will be no surprise to many of our readers. Indeed, we believe, that when His Excellency quitted England last autumn he intended to return thither in the spring, At a later period it was rumoured that he would leave India after the rains, and gossip was busily engaged in canvassing the chances of those who might be his successor. We have no knowledge of the reasons that led to his resignation, and can only surmise that they are of a complex nature, more easily imagined by those who observe closely than described. The Candlish Committee on the Abyssinia Expedition have declined to call Indian witnesses at present, but it is just possible that Lord Napier may be anxious that, for lack of correct information, the Committee may not do injustice to others and himself.

We believe, however, that Lord Napier goes home on urgent private affairs, and that he has for some time been anxious to return to England. The time of his departure, however, is still uncertain.

THE two prominent topics in the home journals at the beginning of June were the French elections and the American question; and both these subjects, doubtless, have an important relation to the future peace of the world. In some respects, where broad issues are involved, we, who live at a distance from the vortex of European politics, are more happily placed than those who exist within its whirl, and are better able to estimate probabilities. At all events our minds are not disturbed by perpetual telegrams, varying from day to day, by heated private or public correspondence, nor by the necessity of forming an opinion every week if not every day. A distant observer, not being perplexed with myriads of pregnant details accruing every hour, is able to group the facts into large masses and frame an opinion on principles which guide the historian and the Judge, rather than those which necessarily have so great an influence over the daily journalist of Europe.

The key to a just estimate of the political position of France is the actual character of her Government. Nominally constitutional, it is in reality now, what it was in 1852, what, by its origin it must be, a personal military despotism. Universal Suffrage and a Legislative Body are nothing but safety-valves. The first is regulated by the Prefects and the priests, and the second is fettered by the power of the President, by steadiness of the majority, and above all by what we may call the Standing Orders—Standing Orders not framed, as in England, by the House for its own government, but by the head of the State, and framed expressly to limit the power of the popular body. The election of a large number of Opposition deputies, though eminently distasteful to the supreme power, does not change the position one iota. The Emperor, thereby, does not lose a particle of real force. He has still the absolute command of the army; he still retains his personal control over every department; by virtue of the initiative, he dictates the nature of the business done in the Senate and Legislative Body, can, with his majority, or without it, refuse to permit any question to be discussed, and is able to give or withhold information just as he pleases. Consequently the election of a considerable Opposition, far short of a majority, does touch his actual despotic power; and although the minority will be able to make speeches, more or less damaging, they can be frequently silenced, and always outvoted. The past conduct and most recent act of the Emperor shows plainly that he will persevere to the end in the kind of government which he has vouchsafed to France. He will have to count upon a larger volume of hostile opinion, and parry its influence on the public mind; but we do not see any necessity for a departure from his settled policy in order to accomplish the

No doubt it is singularly vexatious to those who believe that the French are a people fit for constitutional government, as it is understood in England, Belgium, America, to find the moderate men rejected in so many places. But we doubt whether the Emperor has ever been under any delusion on that head. He always knew that it was the extreme party which elected the moderate Opposition, and the fact he has now to take note of is that these same men have grown bold enough to elect representatives from their own ranks. The real secret of their election is not that the French people are more republican—their republican practice is as much despotic as that of the Emperor—but that the imperial policy, especially abroad, has *not* been successful. There is no gratitude in nations. All the showy benefits which the Emperor has conferred on Paris—meaning on the Paris workmen—has never won her or their goodwill. They fell away from the first Napoleon in the same way, not because he pursued an iniquitous policy, but because he failed. When, in the flush of his youth and the pride of his manhood, he levied contributions from all continental Europe, they applauded and served; when he fell they jumped upon him. The election of so many Red Republicans shows the inclination to jump on Napoleon III; restrained by the fact that he is not down, nor likely to be, so long as his brain remains sound, so long as the sabre, the Chassepot, and the rifled cannon are available weapons. We may depend upon it that he will use these should occasion call for them. His only danger is that the contagion of hostility may spread, and arrive at a point where his supporters would flee after the fashion of all nominees. As long as he is resolute the army will obey him; if he falter the army will falter, and the least irresolution will make the majority tremble, waver, disappear. In itself it has no force, nor is it meant to have any; the force lies with the Emperor and the Marshals. Because a handful of Red Republicans have been elected, there is no reason to believe that the will of the Emperor and his military servants has grown infirm. The elections only show that the French are inapt for constitutional government, not that the empire is in danger. What is in danger is the future of the Prince Imperial. The Emperor has created no solid civil institutions, and the only chance which his son has of succeeding to the Crown is that he should possess the ability of his sire, and the confidence of the army. That the Emperor in chagrined at such an outburst of personal hostility as he has witnessed, no one can doubt, but he knows, better than any one, that whatever may be the fate of his "dynasty" the vital sources of *his* power have not been touched.

The home journals, somewhat alarmist on French politics, were, as it turns out, entirely mistaken in the estimate they formed of Mr. Sumner's speech as the expression of American opinion. They were misled first by the position of the speaker, next by the fact that the Senate ordered the speech to be printed—a matter of form,—and thirdly by the first tone of the New York journals. Now Mr. Sumner's position has always been more or less independent. Working with his party, as a rule, he has often in speech, and frequently in action, taken his own line, and he has rarely spoken as a representative of public opinion. We have heretofore stated that he is respected not only because of his integrity, his services, and his eloquence, but because of his sufferings; and he is certain to command an attentive, though not always an assenting, audience. The wonder is how this was forgotten at home. Then with regard to the New York journals they are the worst guides to the public opinion of the United States. What they publish is written in a hurry on first impressions, and they are driven by competition and habit to what is called the sensational mode of dealing with public affairs. They never form at the first moment, rarely express, though they in the long run follow, public opinion. The real governing public opinion in the United States is the more slowly formed and more sober judgment of the rural districts, the immense multitude of landholders, the steadier portion of the traders, and the great monied interests. With a great deal of froth on the surface there is an ocean of common sense beneath. The majority who control opinion have had quite enough of war—for the present; they hold Government stock, they want to buy and sell, to make money, and not to fight and pile up millions of debt with its consequence millions of taxes. The opinions of this steady mass have had time to exert their usual influence, an influence, moreover, manifest in the policy of the Government, and the tone of the American and home journals has softened down. We have no doubt, however, that manly answers to Mr. Sumner's speech, like that of Mr. Forster, have done much good, and dispelled some illusions. Mr. Motley, at all events, knows the country to whose court he is accredited; he comes with no hostile intent, and it is now demonstrated beyond dispute that Mr. Sumner's diatribe has had no official sanction, that it did not express American opinion, and that there never was the least danger of war. But it is none the less true that the Americans still nourish keen feelings of animosity on the score of the Alabama, and that they keep the quarrel open on the point of honour in a manner unworthy of a great people. In that they are to blame. Fairer concessions could not have been made than those England made; better terms they can never obtain; and their refusal to meet us half way smacks more of pettishness than of manly statesmanship.

THE services of Major C. J. Heathcote, Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

AN Aden Brigade order, dated the 29th May 1869, directing Colonel Watson, 82nd Foot, to assume command of the Brigade, vice Major General Skinner, C.B., proceeded to Europe on medical certificate, has been confirmed by the Bombay Government.

THE death from fever at Bangalore on the 18th inst. of Veterinary Surgeon J. S. Richardson, of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, is announced.

JUDGMENT, we observe, was delivered at Allahabad on Tuesday by Mr. Justice Turner in the Battersby Divorce case. Mr. Battersby has got his decree *nisi*. The respondent had pleaded condonation, and the judgment deals fully with that issue, laying down (says the "Pioneer") an important ruling on the subject.

THE refugee Burmese Prince Men-Gondyne, who has been hitherto living at Bhaugulpore under a mild surveillance, was lately allowed to visit his brother, who is a State prisoner in the Fort of Chunar. He has now asked and received permission to live with his brother in the Fort, but while conforming to the rules, he will not be subjected to more rigour than has been observed towards him at Bhaugulpore.

THE "Pioneer" says it is with the greatest difficulty the railway officials can get out-door work done in consequence of the excessive heat. The shunting and making-up of trains, especially in large stations like Allahabad and Cawnpore, is a serious matter at present. The driver of a goods train, which left Allahabad at 3 o'clock last Monday afternoon, died near the Sirsoul station on Tuesday morning of heat apoplexy. The man was in perfect health when he left Allahabad.

MAHARAJA SIR MAUN SING, K.C.S.I., says the "Mofussilite," took seriously ill on the 16th while holding kutcherry; he suddenly became insensible and speechless, and had to be carried into his room.

THE "Rangoon Gazette" reports that Dr. J. Dougall has been appointed, by the Chief Commissioner, medical officer to the Political Agent at Mandalay. Dr. Dougall left Rangoon for Mandalay on the 14th instant.

THE Burmah papers report that a Burmese envoy is about to visit Rangoon. He is styled Yai Nan Ghyoung Wongyee, or Governor over the Earth Oil district. It is said that his principal business will be to secure the countenance and aid of the Chief Commissioner in the formation of a Burmese Petroleum Company.

THE Telegraph Department lately commended the abolition of the offices at Karikal and Cuddalore, as their income did not cover the expenditure. The Governor General in Council has authorized the immediate closing of the former offices, but in deference to the opinion of the Madras Government, he has consented to the retention of the latter till the end of the present year, in order to test the effect of certain reductions in the establishment.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESIGNATION OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE.

Lord Napier of Magdala has resigned the command of the Bombay Army, and Sir Augustus Spencer has been appointed to succeed His Excellency.

The Great Eastern, at noon on Tuesday, had laid 174 miles of the new Atlantic cable.

DEPUTATION TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE.

The Duke of Argyll, on receiving a deputation yesterday from Lancashire, urging the encouragement of cotton cultivation in India, and the repeal of the Indian import duty on British manufactures, said that Government was directly, indirectly, and actively promoting the cultivation of that staple. He was not aware that the tariff was protective, and added that it was levied for purposes of revenue. The Duke concluded by saying that he was not prepared without much careful consideration to answer questions regarding such an important subject as taxation.

King Theodore's son goes to India on Saturday next.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active. Prices are advancing.

Fair Dhollera to arrive (ship named) 9s. 15/16d.
Fair Dhollera 10d.
The Manchester Market is firm.
7 lb. Shirtings 9s. 6d.
8½ lb- ,, 11s. 1½d.
40s. Mule Twist 1s. 4d.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.
Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

THE Board of Trade returns for the month and four months ending 30th April have been issued this week. As regards the month they are much more favourable than could have been anticipated, the exports in particular showing a handsome increase. The declared value of these for April was £15,624,475, against £14,575,152 in April 1868, and £13,804,908 in April 1867. For the four months the totals were £58,428,080, £55,998,068, and £56,186,529, in 1869, 1868, and 1867 respectively. One of the most remarkable characteristics of the export trade in April, and indeed in the four months, more or less, was the general falling-off in the quantity of yarn, concurrently with a general increase in the manufactured goods. Cotton, linen, silk and woollen yarn, have all diminished, while cloths show a decided augmentation. The items specially affecting Bombay are the following:—The export of cotton yarn last April was 258,600 lbs., against 330,759 lbs. in April 1868, and 103,330 lbs. in April 1867; the quantity of piece goods, plain, printed, or coloured, was 9,671,275 yards in April last, 12,204,250 yards in April 1868, and 5,566,965 yards in April 1867. The total export to British India was—yarn, 1,763,040 lbs. last April, 2,084,992 lbs. in April 1868, and 1,346,107 lbs. in April 1867; cotton manufactures, 49,539,688 yards last April, 89,069,883 yards in April 1868, and 52,099,032 yards in April 1867. The "computed real value of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom" is, as usual, given for only the first three months of the year as yet. It shows that the amount from Bombay and Scinde was £764,399 in the first quarter of 1869, £856,092 in that of 1868, and £467,992 in that of 1867. The declared value of the export to Bombay and Scinde in the quarter was £1,195,430, £1,377,957, and £1,009,939, in 1869, 1868, and 1867 respectively. Taking the imports in separate articles, I find, as was to be expected, a considerable falling-off under the head of raw cotton; the total import of April last being 859,440 cwts., against 1,144,107 cwts. in April 1868 and 987,176 cwts. in April 1867. The decrease was chiefly in United States cotton, the quantity of which was only 464,495 cwts. last April, against 717,961 cwts. in April of the previous year. The quantity from British India was 203,541 cwts. in April last, against 139,036 cwts. in April 1868, and 139,233 cwts. in April 1867. As I previously remarked, the general aspect of these returns is most favourable, nearly every branch of our manufacturing industry, to all appearance, having profited. The export of made-up articles, such as apparel and millinery, of all the hardware and cutlery departments, as well as of machinery, shows largely on the right side. The effect of the reduced production of cotton manufactures is seen at a glance in these tables, and can almost be described in a word. Short time and lessened consumption have just saved us from a famine of the raw material, and have happily done something to bring about a closer and more natural relation between the price of the staple and that of the manufactured article. Considering its relative scarcity, cotton cannot be considered dear at present, and it would be enormously higher in value if the falling-off in the import were not almost balanced by a diminution of demand. Singularly enough, in the other leading staple of manufacture, wool, we now witness a result very similar to what was so familiar in the history of the cotton trade about the year 1860, and at various times in the ante-war period. The import of the raw material has increased out of all proportion to the working capacities of manufacturers, and not even an enormous increase of the export of woollens and worsteds can avert the result we now experience—a heavy fall in its market value. At first sight, nothing would seem more encouraging to an importer of wool than the fact that our shipments of woollen textiles are extending at the rate of about 40 per cent. But he has only to turn to the imports, and he will see the mystery of busy manufactures side by side with depressed markets for the raw material fully explained. Our supply of wool from abroad, chiefly from Australia of course, has increased this year at the rate of something like 80 per cent. No wonder the wool sales are gorged with arrivals on offer, and that, notwithstanding a larger attendance of buyers every series, prices droop, and now and then make a ruinous plunge downwards. Production has overshot consumption in the case of wool, and has fallen behind it in the case of cotton,

The report of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company has been issued in anticipation of their first meeting, which will be held on Tuesday next. A statement of accounts up to the 30th April for the seven and a half months the company has been at work shows that the gross revenue has been £30,306-3-7, and the expenses £9,691-13-0, leaving a net profit of £20,614-10-7. Out of this sum two interim dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum have already been paid, and an additional dividend of 4s. 6d. per share, making 10 per cent. per annum, is now recommended; £2,992-6-8 being carried to a reserve fund, in accordance with the agreement with H. M. Treasury. The report mentions the "mutually advantageous arrangement" made with the British Indian Submarine Company in anticipation of the completion of the Red Sea cable for an exclusive interchange of traffic, and the shareholders are congratulated on the prospect of increased returns upon their capital. The report further states that, after a careful examination of the Government cable *via* Tripoli and Benghazi, and in order to make it as far as possible a reliable alternative line, the directors have determined to remove all the existing faults, and to carry into deeper water those portions now lying in rocky ground near the headlands on the African coast. For these purposes they have recently purchased 48½ miles of new cable, at a cost of £5,784, payable by three instalments; and this, together with the 33 miles of cable previously in store at Malta, the 15 miles recently used for repairs, and those portions of the old cable which can be safely picked up and relaid, will, it is expected, give the company an efficient duplicate cable.

The decision in the case of Reuter's Telegram Company was not given on Saturday last, as I anticipated, illness being assigned as the cause. It may, however, be given to-morrow. In any case I have no doubt you will hear before this letter can reach you. With that case will close the long controversy between the Government and the Telegraph Companies. The money bill to provide payment will be introduced, I believe, not by Mr. Lowe, but by the Marquis of Hartington as Post Master General.

It has been announced that the scheme of arrangement between the shareholders and creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East received the sanction of the Master of the Rolls on Monday last. By this arrangement, as I previously stated, the creditors are to receive 17s. in the pound, and all litigation is to be dropped. The case was argued on Saturday last, but His Lordship, while expressing strong approval of the good sense shown by the creditors in accepting the compromise, had apparently some doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Court, and therefore postponed his decision till Monday. The opponents of the plan objected mainly to one provision, that which secured a payment of £10,000 to the committee of contributories who had raised the various questions threatening so much litigation. That the estate has been mercifully saved from utter waste and ruin by the compromise was evidently the opinion of Lord Romilly. No wonder. Why, even the comparatively easy task of asking His Lordship's consent to a scheme already accepted by those interested, required the services of no less than ten eminent counsel, including Sir Richard Baggallay and Mr. Jessel. Supposing that each of the points selected as *chevaux de bataille* by the committee of contributories had been fought out to the bitter end, what would the result have been to the assets? Clearly, common sense has not yet quite taken leave of the British shareholder.

On the same day a question affecting one of the contributories of this bank was decided by Lord Romilly. In September 1866 some shares in the Corporation had been transferred to a Mr. Wilson, at Bombay, who was then not quite twenty years of age, and were duly registered. In October 1866 he was settled on the list of contributories, and four months later he attained his majority. In August 1867 he received notice of a call, and in the November following he came to England and instructed his solicitor to resist the call. In December, however, it was made, and he then took out a summons to have his name removed from the list on the ground that the transfer of the shares was void through his minority at the time it was executed. The Master of the Rolls held that Mr. Wilson had never acquiesced in the situation after he became of age, but, on the contrary, had taken the first opportunity of repudiating the liability. He therefore ordered the name to be removed. So the infant just saved himself. The decision, I should say, does not harmonise with one or two others that I have seen in similar cases.

There is an announcement in the journals here that the Prince of Wales has taken Mr. Albert Grant's residence at Cooper's Hill, Egham, for the Ascot race week. I recollect in one of my earlier letters dilating on some characteristics of this remarkable financial genius, and mentioning his new house, among other things. I am not sure indeed that I did not state the precise amount of his upholsterer's bill. I certainly could have done it had I chosen. The mansion is one fit for any prince to inhabit, and the neighbouring country is beautiful. In short, the place is a crack residence in a crack district. Whether Grant has mortgaged it, as was at one time reported, I do not know; but I am aware that when he first took it he contemplated the possibility of very soon parting with it, furniture, stables, home, farm, and all. If such is still his intention, it is plain the temporary occupation by Royalty will immensely benefit him by the prestige given to the place. It is just like Grant; his luck, or tact, or whatever we may call it, amounts to an inspiration. Reviled by the shareholders of the Credit Foncier, jeered at, and his little financial doings exposed by—oh, crowning humiliation of all!—Mr. Stefanos Xenos, and a mark for City scorn to point its slow, unmoving finger at—the unquenchable Grant can still revive his somewhat faded and bedraggled plumage in the sunshine of Royalty. He will do it too, and the eventual purchaser of Cooper's Hill will have to pay a handsome contribution towards the process. As a City man, meanwhile, Grant is extinct; he keeps quite in the back-ground—laughing, I daresay, in his sleeve at all the tittle-tattle going on; but really, compared with others whom I see going about every day vegetating in a luxurious old age on the spoils of plundered creditors, the celebrated Albert appears immaculated. The Credit Foncier is not a success; but it is too soon to term it a failure.

The last hearing of the charge against Captain Mangles, Mr. Abbiss, and the other directors of the English Joint Stock Bank was concluded on Tuesday, and the Lord Mayor announced he should give his decision on Monday next. At one time I should have felt confident he would have committed the accused for trial, and I still think he will; but other circumstances, and the fact that, but for his resignation of the Aldermanic gown two years ago, Mr. Abb

A HUMAN TAIL FOUND AT LAST!

A SINGULAR letter, from one who makes bold to assert in his *nom de plume* that he is "Tailless," appears in the *Indian Daily News*. The writer says—"It may not be satisfactory to Mr. Cameron to find a boy with a tail in a Calcutta *bustee* as to hunt for men with tails in a Borneo jungle. He might not like to lose the flavour of the enterprise and the chance of being immortalized in the records of the Asiatic Society; but in the interests of science let me say that it will be unnecessary for Mr. Cameron to venture into the Borneo forests, to be scattered at by monkeys and perhaps tempted into shooting a woman for the sake of her tail. If he cares for a specimen only, he can find one without incurring the reputation of a great traveller like M. du Chaillu. In Free School Street there lives a *dhoby* who has a son, who has a tail; the said tail four inches long, and curled up something like that caudal appendage which, as Washington Irving has it, curled so tightly that it almost raised a pair of hind legs off the ground. The *dhoby*, I presume, is a poor man, and would probably be above any scruples in submitting his boy to an examination; and the members of the Asiatic Society might carry out that delicate operation at their leisure, feeling, as Mr. Cameron says, the organ with their fingers, seeing it with their eyes, and settling a most important question in Natural History. The *dhoby's* son is no fiction, and perhaps Mr. Cameron will hunt him up."

We notice another letter on the subject of human tails, in which the writer says—"I cannot hope with Mr. Cameron to see a race with tails. I have no objection to subscribe my mite towards paying the expenses of Mr. Cameron's proposed expedition. I have no [illegible] oppressed race of tailless men will be [illegible] by the original natives of the place, that [illegible]neering foreign races of Malays have [illegible]interior. I expect they will prove to [illegible]s the Andamanese. Mr. Cameron [illegible]thy of every support on *ethnolo-* [illegible]. Rifles and dead specimens are [illegible]ot be thought of, yet there is no [illegible]unarmed."

BOMBAY.

JEYPORE.—It is stated that a civil court has lately been established at Jeypore.

THE SHIP ANDREAS, from Newcastle to Bombay, previously reported as having put in at Tamatave, has sold the principal part of her cargo (coals) to pay for necessary repairs.

KAIRA.—There are several applicants for the situation of first class subordinate Judge at Kaira, lately become vacant in consequence of the appointment of Rao Bahadoor Madun Shricrishna to a similar post at Poona.

THE POONA GYMKHANA was opened yesterday (24th inst.) and was largely attended by the military and civil officers at the station. A scratch match at cricket was played between two selected elevens, and two races were run.—*Deccan Herald.*

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June informs us that sowing operations had commenced in those places where rain had fallen. The general state of the public health was good. Slight cholera had been reported in the Kurjut talooka.

SUB-COLLECTORATE OF COLABA.—We learn from the weather report of the Colaba sub-collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June that the sowing operations had been completed and the seed had germinated, but great anxiety was felt on account of the want of rain. The state of public health was good, except in the village of Thull and talooka Alibang, where cholera had appeared.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—The acting Senior Magistrate was engaged yesterday afternoon in hearing a number of cases brought at the instance of the municipal officers for offences under the Municipal Act. In one of these Villabai, a widow, was fined Rs. 58 for erecting a scaffolding in Manordass Roopjee Lane without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner.

MILITARY [illegible] REGULATIONS.—The following [illegible] from the rules for regulating bills of exchange, letters of [illegible], &c., is published by order of Government for general information:—"In cases of emergency military disbursing officers in need of funds over and above the amount they are entitled to, under the annual assignment estimate, may obtain advances from civil treasuries on the authority of station or division orders, such advances being drawn by cheques in the usual manner." Military disbursing officers should apply for emergent advances under the following certificate:—"I hereby certify that my cash assignment up to date having been drawn in full, a further sum of Rs.—— is now required to meet immediate demands."

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—In the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Henry Ward, a seaman on board the Prince of Wales, at present in the harbour, brought separate charges against Captain Gerrold, and Mr. Rayner, third officer of that ship, of having assaulted him on the high seas on the 20th March. Mr. Cleary appeared for the complainant, who deposed that on the 20th March he was doing the duty of quarter master. He was a few minutes late and apologized for that to the third officer. Mr. Rayner struck him, however, and knocked him down, and then the captain caught him by the throat. The Magistrate dismissed the charge against the captain, but fined the third officer Rs. 5.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Bapoo Esanakhan, bullock driver, was charged with cruelly torturing bullocks at Warden Road. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and said that the bullocks did not belong to him, but to one Ramjee Khumboo who gave them to him this morning to use in dragging the road roller. An immediate summons was ordered to be issued against the owner, who appeared in Court in a short time and said that he sent the bullocks out to work, and that he got thirty rupees a month for the hire of the pair. The bullocks were really in a shocking state. The Magistrate thought that the owner was the guilty party in this, and therefore fined him Rs. 100, or, in default of payment of fine, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months. The first prisoner was discharged.

A HIP-OO WIDOW OUTWITTED.—A widow named [illegible] appeared before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court on Thursday and laid the following information:—"I am a widow and reside at Coomarwarra. I know one Ramdass Bhugwandass, who was living in a room next to mine. About seven weeks ago I entrusted to him a box containing jewels, as enumerated in the annexed list, of the value of Rs. 1,540, for safe custody, as I wanted to go to Nassick for the purpose of performing some religious ceremony connected with the death of my husband. Before I delivered the box into his charge I opened it in his presence and showed him the contents of it. I then locked the box and took the key with me, leaving the box in Ramdass's charge. I also left my room and all my property, a large wooden box containing pots, clothes, &c., in his charge, and left Bombay for Nassick, where I remained about six weeks. I then returned to Bombay and immediately went to Ramdass's room and found that he was not there, nor my box, nor any of my property. I made enquiries about him and learnt that he had left Bombay for his native country, Feepoon, near Benares. I charge him with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that a search warrant also may be issued." Warrants were granted as prayed for.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

5th Sunday after Trinity—June 27th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 214 and 8.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 181, 161 and 182.

The Offertory will be devoted to the poor of the Parish.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 134 and 135.

5 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 181 (Softest, breathe an evening blessing), and Hymn 222.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Litany and Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion, with Sermon, by the Rev. W. Maule. Hymns 205 (Bread of Heaven, on Thee we feed), and 206 (The great forerunner of the morn.)

5 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 181 (Soldiers of Christ, arise), 230 (Captains of the saintly band), and Faber's "O Paradise." Collections at both services for the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion. Celebration.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 200 and 170.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising. Hymn 175.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 181, 142 and 115.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M.'s Auckland by the Rev. W. B. Keet at 11 o'clock.

THE TRADE BETWEEN TRIESTE AND INDIA.

MESSRS. WM. DENNY BROTHERS, Dumbarton, have contracted to supply the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company with two steam-ships to be named Apis and Sphinx, of 1,400 tons register each, for the trade between Trieste and the East Indies, *via* the Suez Canal.—*Glasgow Mercantile Gazette.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 25th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, slight rain last evening.

VINGORLA, 25th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south high, rain 5 inches 23 cents., thermometer 78.

CARWAR, 25th, 8-40 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·83, rain 55 cents.

MANGALORE, 25th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west by south, thermometer 80·257, rain 2 inches 96 cents.

CANNANORE, 25th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·840, rain 2 inches 94 cents.

COCHIN, 25th, 10 A.M.—Wind north-westerly, weather rainy, barometer 29·942, thermometer 76, rain 2 inches 79 cents.

TUTICORIN, 25th, 10 A.M.—Wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·83, weather fine.

PAUMBEN, 25th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south south-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·95.

STEAMER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS, 25th, 6-30 P.M.—Mail steamer Mongolia in sight.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th, 12-30 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Last dates from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 22nd June, *via* Russia, 31st May.

GWALIOR, 25th, 5 P.M.—Interruption with Agra 16 hrs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, 19th and 21st.

From Alexandria, 22nd June.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th June is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 22	0 3
" Calcutta	24 10	3 19
" Madras	6 46	1 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MOONIM.

IN the Fort Police Court on Thursday, Hajee Abdool Sitar appeared before Mr. Connon, and laid the following information:—"I am a member of the firm of Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed, a British subject, trading in Bombay, Hadooda, and other places as general merchants. I know one Arab Ali, a British subject. He was employed by my said firm as a moonim at the branch firm at Hadooda for the last twenty years. The said Arab Ally used to come every Dewalee to Bombay, with books and other papers of accounts belonging to the said branch, to render accounts to my firm. In consequence of him not coming to Bombay for the last three years with his books and papers as usual, my firm became suspicious of his dealings, and thereupon caused the books to be examined and the accounts of Arab Alli to be taken, and it was found that he had misappropriated, fraudulently made use of, and embezzled the sum of $ 9,438, equal to Rs. 20,055, or thereabout; and that he had afterwards absconded from the post of Hadooda; and, there being no British Consul at that place, we could not bring the said Arab Ali to justice. My firm has recently received a letter from the present moonim of the branch at Hadooda to the effect that Arab Alli is now on his way to Bombay and is likely to arrive here this evening or in the course of to-morrow. I pray therefore that a warrant may issue for the arrest of the said Arab Ali immediately on his arrival here." The Magistrate granted a warrant.

A ROW BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND A SOLDIER.

A LITTLE row among military *versus* police sepoys was brought to light yesterday before Mr. Connon. It seems that some days ago Private Shaik Amroodeen, of the 21st N. I., brought a complaint of assault against police sepoy No. 188 and three Parsees named Sorabjee Burjorjee, Dinshaw Pestonjee, and Rustomjee Furdonjee. After hearing the complaint the Magistrate dismissed the case. Private Shaik, however, was not satisfied with this, and so he complained to his officer, who communicated with the police. Shaik then got a second summons against the Parsees and the police sepoy and had them up in Court yesterday. On hearing the case the Magistrate dismissed the police sepoy and bound the Parsees over to keep the peace towards Private Shaik, of the 21st N. I., and all other of Her Majesty's subjects. This was the decision of the Court and the parties withdrew—P. C. No. 188 making for his station at Dhobie Talao. But Private Shaik also got to his quarters, changed his dress, and with a body of companions made his way to the station of P. C. No. 188—so say the latter and his witnesses, at least. The military man was under orders to leave Bombay on the following day, and took prompt steps to get that satisfaction he had failed to find in the police court;—he and his chums went in to the sepoy and beat him, the unkindest cut of all being with the "bobbie's" own baton, which they took from him and used as a weapon of assault. P.C. No. 188 went rushing to the court, his turban in one long string in his hand, and his tears trying a race with the monsoon rain. When he got to the court room he wept. He told his story with a flood of tears and a world of sighs, and ultimately a summons was granted against his assailants.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY VS. HENRY ROGERS.

A sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions on Thursday, the Acting Chief Magistrate presiding, and Messrs. W. Loudon and Wassoodew Pandoorung, members, the court gave the following unanimous judgment in the above case:—

This is a suit at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay against Mr. Henry Rogers, charging him with expenses incurred in connecting a house at Bellasis Road with the Bellasis Road Drain under the provisions of Section 155 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and Mr. Rogers disputing the claim, it comes to this Court to be ascertained and determined under Section 243 of the Act.

That something was done to Mr. Rogers' premises of the nature alleged, is not disputed on his part; but, among other grounds of defence, when the matter was last before us, Mr. Rogers set up this: that there were no means of drainage, that is no sufficient drain pipe communicating with some sewer or drain within one hundred feet of any part of any house or building on the premises; and he contended that in this view the Municipal Commissioner had no right to operate upon the premises as if authorised to do so under Section 155 of the Act.

Mr. Leathes, who appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, did not dispute the alleged distance, but relying on a case decided by the late Lords Justices Knight Bruce and Turner (*Grosvenor* vs. *The Hampstead Junction Railway Company*, 26 L. J. Rep. Equity, p. 731) contended that "any house or building" within the meaning of Section 155 of the Municipal Act includes also the surrounding land, or compound as we call it in India, and that in this way the distance of houses or buildings properly so called within the compound from any drainage outside was of no consequence in the decision of this question.

The facts before the Lords Justices were these:—The trustees of certain intended alms-houses bought land and had built upon part of it part of the said intended alms-houses, when the Railway Company gave notice of an intention, under the 92nd Section of the Land Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, which statute was incorporated with the Hampstead Junction Railway Company's Act, to take part of the land on which it had been planned that additional wings of the alms-house building should be erected thereafter. The trustees filed a bill against the Company and moved for an injunction to restrain them from taking the land unless they took the whole. The line of railway would not come within some few inches of the building already erected. One of the Vice-Chancellors, then Sir Page Wood, refused the injunction on the ground that under the 92nd Section of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act the land was not part of a building, and that the Company could not be compelled to take the whole. But upon appeal it was held that, although the Company did not propose to touch the actual building, they would be taking part of a house, and must be restrained, and that the word "house" in the 92nd Section must be interpreted as used in the general, if not universal, sense in which the [illegible]ception, house been to us a matter of regret if [illegible] grounds, the law standing, as it is called, on its own [illegible]revent a railway of England had not been equal to [illegible]ds up to within a company from taking those grounds [illegible]ad permitted them a few inches of the house, and how [illegible] a wreck and ruin to leave the house as one may say [illegible] the owners for the without making any compensation [illegible] grounds of the palpable injury done to them. [illegible] commend them decision of the Lords Justices entire [illegible]d not, it would selves to us, but whether they did [illegible] unless a clear dis- be our duty to follow the precedent

HOW RUSSIA GOES ABOUT IT.

THE Berlin *Post* publishes some curious news from its St. Petersburg correspondent relative to the doings of the Russians in Central Asia. "The authorities at Taschkend," says the correspondent, "have proposed that several 'scientific and commercial' expeditions should be sent into Upper Tartary. This country, which three years ago belonged to China, and has since recovered its independence through a successful rebellion of the natives, lies between the Russian province of Semipalatinsk and British India. Should it be visited by one of those 'scientific' expeditions which in Asia are usually the precursors of Russian columns, it is easy to see what importance the English will attach to the undertaking. Indeed, in that case the suspicion of aggressive designs on the part of Russia would be stronger than ever, for the natives set their faces against all Russian visitors, inexorably turn back the Russian caravans when they attempt to enter the country, and are said to have cut off the nose of a Russian merchant who crossed the frontier in spite of their prohibition. It is probable, therefore, that the proposed expeditions will be attacked, and thus give a pretext for the usual military operations."

AN UNFORTUNATE EXPERIMENT.

IT lately occurred to the management of the Royal Alfred Theatre that the severity of the rule "No children in arms admitted" might be mitigated for matrons of dramatic tastes by providing a special cloak-room, where they could leave their infants, just as other ladies leave their shawls and bonnets. A *crèche* was accordingly instituted in the theatre, with an experienced nurse to welcome the little strangers and attend to their wants. A small charge was made for each of them, the mother receiving a ticket on presentation of which the child was returned to her. The experiment, however, has been attended with unforeseen results, which have compelled its abandonment. It appears from a notice which has been posted at the theatre that while mothers have been glad to avail themselves of the new cloak-room, they have forgotten to come back for their babies. The result is an accumulation of infants, which the manager now threatens to send to the workhouse "if not claimed within three days, and all expenses paid." "No more children," it is added, "can be taken care of as previously announced."

THE PORT OF BRINDISI.

THE *Official Gazette* of Florence, referring to the circumstance that the English frigate Ariadne, when bringing the Prince and Princess of Wales back from their Eastern voyage, had not entered the inner port of Brindisi, gives the following explanation:—The assertion that she had not done so because there was not enough water for a vessel of her draught is quite incorrect. As soon as the fact became known that His Royal Highness intended to land there, the authorities sent to Captain Campbell, commander of the frigate then at Corfu, an exact plan of the port with special soundings. At the same time, they took measures to mark by buoys the places where the Ariadne and her consort could cast anchor. The latter arrived about three hours before the former, and moored on the spot indicated as best suited to the larger ship. The commander of the port explained the affair to the captain, who replied that he could remain where he was, as he knew that the frigate would stay in the outer roadstead in order to be able to take her departure immediately after having disembarked her august passengers. And, in fact, she arrived shortly afterwards, anchored outside, and having landed the Prince and Princess, left after remaining only two hours.

MR. MOTLEY ON OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

ON Monday morning, May 31, at the Adelphi Hotel Liverpool, Mr. Motley, the newly-appointed American Minister to England, received deputations from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool. Mr. Motley was accompanied by Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool, and General Badneau.

Mr. W. Langton, President of the American Chamber, was first presented by Mr. Dudley. He said that he was deputed on behalf of the Chamber to congratulate Mr. Motley on his safe arrival, and to thank him for the honour he had done them in consenting to receive them at, he feared, some inconvenience to himself. It had been the custom of the American Chamber to seek a similar opportunity of welcoming the representatives of the United States on their arrival in this country, and it afforded them additional pleasure to welcome one who was no stranger to them by reputation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hill, secretary to the Chamber, then read an address to Mr. Motley.

Mr. Motley in reply said,—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, I thank you very sincerely for your kindly words of welcome on my arrival in England as the representative of the United States. You may be assured that it is the earnest hope and wish of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, of his Administration, and, as I believe, of the American people, to cultivate faithful, friendly, and equitable relations with Her Majesty's Government and with the British people. (Hear, hear.) The happiness of the world, the advancement of civilization, and the best hopes of humanity are dependent upon concord among all the branches of the human family, but more especially between two such leading nations of the earth as the British Empire and the American Republic, so nearly allied by blood, so closely connected by so many public and personal interests, so addicted to commerce, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace. (Hear, hear.) That my strenuous efforts will be made towards the furtherance, so far as in me lies, of the most thorough and mutual good understanding between the two nations—the only basis of an enduring friendship and all cordial relations in accordance with those great principles of reason, honour, and justice which are immutable, and the only safe and unerring guides for nations and individuals, I beg you earnestly to believe. In conclusion, I have the honour to think you once more in the name of the United States Government for the courteous and cordial address in which you have expressed your friendly feelings, and for my own part I ask you to believe that I am truly sensible to the very gratifying language in which you have been pleased to allude to myself (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. Clarke, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was then presented. He said that when they learnt that Mr. Motley would land at Liverpool, and that it would not be unwelcome to him to receive an address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, it became their pleasing duty to express the friendship which they felt towards the Government which he represented, and the respect and esteem which they entertained personally for himself. (Hear, hear.) It was at all times to them a privilege to welcome the citizens who, from time to time represented in this country the Government of the United States. That pleasure was doubled when the statesman so chosen was an author whose genius had enriched our historical literature and who had been adopted by our great National University as one of its most honoured sons. They believed that the same industry in the search after truth, the same judicious and calm investigation of conflicting statements, the same absence of prejudice and exaggeration, the same sympathy with freedom and love of justice which characterised his public writings would equally distinguish his public acts. He (Mr. Clarke) knew no nobler field for the exercise of these qualities than in the dispelling of those misconceptions which occasionally obscured the intercourse of the two nations, and in cementing the friendship which was pregnant with blessing to the world. He assured Mr. Motley that here he would meet with no sentiment inconsistent with that of greatness and prosperity to the United States; and persuaded as they were that he entertained towards this country sentiments not less cordial, they heartily bade him welcome to those shores. (Cheers.)

Mr. Blood, secretary, then read the address.

Mr. Motley, in acknowledgment, said,—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, I offer my respectful thanks for the cordial language of the address to which I have just had the honour of listening. I take pleasure in expressing my high appreciation of the friendly sentiments which you manifest towards my country; and you do me no more than justice in supposing that one of the objects, so long as I have the honour of holding the post of Envoy from the United States to Her Majesty's Government, to do my best to promote a good understanding between two nations essentially of one race, bound to each other more closely, perhaps, by the ties of kindred, and by community of interests, and pursuits than two leading Powers of the world have ever before been connected in human history. (Cheers.) Certainly it is superfluous for me to say that the best and highest purposes of these two great commonwealths, the British Empire and the American Republic, are best fulfilled when faithful friendship exists between them. (Hear.) The American people and the eminent Chief Magistrate whom they have so lately chosen to be depositary of their confidence and their power are animated now, as formerly, by the hope and the desire of maintaining sincere and amicable relations with Her Majesty's Government and with the people of this Empire upon the basis of entire justice and dispassionate regard for the rights and duties of both countries. That commerce between two such vast communities can thrive only when perfect confidence exists is certain, and it is earnestly the wish of the American people that our commerce with Great Britain and with all the world should be intelligently extended and sustained. I have listened with attention to what you have said with regard to the commercial systems of Great Britain and America. You will, however, pardon me if I do not go beyond the limit of my official functions in order to enter into a discussion on fiscal policy; such important matters being regulated by the American people through their representatives in congress, in accordance with what they believe to be required by the interests of the country. Mr. President and Gentlemen, I thank you in the name of the United States' Government for the courteous and kindly welcome you have given me as its representative; and I also express my sincere appreciation of the kindness of the language which you have been pleased to employ towards me personally.

The deputation then with drew.

THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A good set of Teeth ever insures favourable impressions, while their preservation is of the utmost importance to every individual, both as regards the general health by the proper mastication of food, and the comfort and pleasure of pure and sweet breath. Among the various preparations offered for the purposes, Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, stands unrivalled in its capability of embellishing, purifying, and preserving the teeth to the latest period of life. It will be found to eradicate all tartar and concretions, and impart a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface, remove spots of incipient decay, render the gums firm and red, and thus fix the Teeth firmly in their sockets, and from its aromatic influence impart sweetness and purity to the breath. Beware of injurious imitations. The genuine article has the words "A. Rowland & Sons, 20 Hatton Garden," engraved on the Government stamp affixed on each. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India.—[Advt.]

A JILT'S INDEBTEDNESS.

NOT a hundred miles from Llandyssil, Cardiganshire, a young man, disappointed in a love affair, sent a bill containing the following items to his "deceitful love" after she had been wedded to another:—Ll——, Nov. 4, 1868—Mrs. ——, late Miss ——, to Mr. ——. To fifty-three glasses of wine at different fairs and markets, 13*s.* 3*d.*; to one pair of shoes, and heeling another pair that I wore out in going and coming from ——, 4*s.* 6*d.*; for doctor's bill for curing a cough, caught by waiting under your window on a wet night, £9 9*s.* 9*d.*; to postage, &c., 1*s.* 11*d.*; to deceiving me and throwing me out of a partner for life, £100; to enticing me to come to——ninety-nine times at 2*s.* 6*d.* each time £12; to twelve days lost in your company, £4 7*s.* 6*d.*—£128 14*s* 9*d.*

THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE arrangements for the opening of the Suez Canal in October are fully developed. The Viceroy of Egypt proposes to entertain his guests with unprecedented magnificence. On the banks of the canal are to be erected lodges, constructed, fitted, and decorated so as to be reproductive of the characteristics of the several countries to which the guests belong. Public amusements, theatres, circuses, balls, and *fêtes* are to be provided for the recreation of the assemblage, which promises to be as brilliant as varied in its character. It is confidently expected that the Empress of the French will attend in person; if this be the case, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will be present. The heir presumptive of the Italian Crown will represent King Victor Emmanuel; the King of Prussia will send a member of the Royal family, and the Prince of Wales, possibly accompanied by Prince Arthur, will represent Queen Victoria. The event is therefore likely to be one of extraordinary grandeur, and will doubtless pass off with great *eclat*. Its international significance well warrant these manifestation of this world-wide interest.—*Globe.*

THE SURGERY OF BICYCLES.

HUMAN sorrows, it is seen on all hands, keep pace with human progress, the new mode of transit being no exception to the universal law. Within the last few months, both in this country and in France, surgeons have had to treat a great variety of injuries, the results of accidents from the bicycle; some of them being, in one sense, special and peculiar to the novel risks attendant on the machine—the position of the rider, but more particularly on his relation to the law of balance, whether in progress or retrogression, on the level, ascent, or descent. Dislocation of the upper extremities, and especially of the radius, have been the most common; some few fractures of the ulna have, however, been observed, with severe sprains of the wrists. In some instances the lower extremities have been injured, sprains being more common than fractures. General shock of the nervous system has been sustained by others in consequence of a complete capsize, the bicycle running backwards down an incline, unseating the rider in a manner directly the opposite of a head-pitch. —*The Lancet.*

THE RIOT IN WALES.

(*Times, June 4.*)

THE brief telegram of yesterday has informed our readers of a fatal riot at Mold, the Assize town of Flintshire. The occurrence is the more remarkable because it did not appear to be in the least premeditated, and happened at a time when it was supposed all who had been concerned in the day's proceedings were returning to their own homes in the mining villages which surround the town. The circumstances which preceded this riot are these:—The underground manager of the Leaswood Cannel and Gas Coal Company, Mr. John Young, gave offence to the Welsh colliers, who charged him with favouring some half-dozen English colliers by giving them easy stalls to work. It was further said he had spoken most disrespectfully of the Welsh colliers as a body, and that he, being an Englishman, had oppressed them by refusing them proper timbers for the roof, and that he was instrumental in effecting a reduction in their wages. Notice of a reduction for turning out "dirty camel" took effect on the 17th ult., and on the 19th Mr. Young received a very short notice to quit, according to a custom peculiar to the district. He would not go, and was summarily ejected from the works with considerable violence. He was conducted to the nearest railway station, and his goods were packed up and sent after him. He, however, placed himself under the protection of the police, and took care to keep out of the way of his enemies till justice could be done. On Wednesday night colliers were charged on remand with assulting him, and the two ringleaders in this proceeding, Ishmael Jones, and John Jones, convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The other six were liberated on paying fines of £1 and 10*s.* respectively, with costs. Herein lay the cause, if such it could be called, of the disturbance. The friends of those who sympathized with the convicted colliers considered that a fine in each case would have been sufficient, and they were indignant when they heard that two of the offenders were to be sent to the county prison. It was a holiday when the case terminated, it having lasted nearly six hours. At a quarter-past 7 the train was due which was to convey the prisoners to Flint, and a crowd, knowing this, lingered about Mold Town Hall till within about 10 minutes of the time. A company of the 2nd battalion of the 4th King's Own, which had been in barracks all day, having come from Chester in the morning, under the command of Captain Blake, and numbering 50 men, were then marched out, and, as they passed by the hall, the police, under Captain Brown, fell in at the rear. In the centre of a posse of 30 of the latter were the prisoners, in the charge of Inspector Hughes, Lockwood and other officers. The escort had scarcely got through the gates from the green when stones were thrown as they commenced their march of about 200 yards down a slight declivity to the railway station. On reaching it, extending along the line of march to the back of the station, was a high bank, formed by a new road, where loose pebbles were plentiful. On the left was the railway, the bridge over the cutting of the new Mold and Denbigh Branch Line with its rising ascent affording, unfortunately, another vantage ground to the rioters, who had here also, within easy reach, a mound of rubbish, supplying missiles. From both sides stones were thrown in volleys by the mob, which numbered not fewer than 2,000 men, women, and boys. The women picked up large pebbles in their aprons and supplied the colliers, so that they were able to keep up, as they did, an incessant shower of stones. An accident favoured the assailants. The little wicket gate to the railway platform was closed in anticipation of a rush, and the escort had to enter from a recess through a side door. They could not readily do this, and fell into confusion, and for several seconds were exposed to a most merciless pelting of stones and pebbles. To the honour of the 4th (King's Own), they never in the midst of this quailed for one instant. Cheered on and urged by their officers, they endeavoured to get shelter, heedless of the injuries they received. Equally courageous were the police, and equally obedient to their chief. Not knowing what had been done with the prisoners, the mob seemed baffled for a few seconds. Inspector Hughes had fallen bleeding to the ground, but Lockwood, the other inspector, never relinquished his grasp of the prisoners and hurried them into the telegraph-office. As far as a spectator at some distance could see it was this which caused the building to be riddled with stones to the imminent danger of the soldiers and police inside. The full force of the attack at one time was experienced there. Not a bit of glass was left in the window sashes, and the panels of the door and the panes in the sides of the desk were broken, but the telegraph dial and works were uninjured. It was not till the mob threatened to surround the station that Mr. Clough, J. P., who was in the break van of the train, recommended that a defence should be made. Even then Captain Blake was reluctant to order the men to fire. The Riot Act had not been read, and the rioters seemed to be proceeding with impunity. One man after another, first a policeman and then a soldier, escaped into the station covered with blood, and the soldiers became half frantic. At last—whether with or without authority is not known—one of them fired through the front window of the telegraph-office, and a young man fell, whether wounded only or dead we cannot say. This caused the most active of the rioters to retire, but still stones came thick and fast, breaking the windows of the carriages and injuring the engine and doing other damage. The soldiers continued to fire for some 10 minutes. Meanwhile the train was moved out of the station, the prisoners being in safe custody. Then, having room to manœuvre, the men discontinued firing and fell into line. No regular volley had been fired, and only in one instance, where a man was shot down with a stone in his hand, did it appear that the soldiers were taking aim. As soon as the military were faced about the Riot Act was read by Mr. C. B. Trevor-Roper. The mob then fled in all directions, and the disturbance was virtually quelled.

The list of killed and wounded, so far as we could gather, is as follows:—

A youth named Whalley of Tryddyn, shot dead, the bullet having lodged in the groin, after entering the cheek. The deceased had a stone in his hand when found. The body was removed to the back of the Victoria Hotel.

Edward Bellis, of Tryddyn, shot through the abdomen. He died shortly after at Pontblyddyn.

Margaret Younghusband, aged about 19, shot through the chest. The deceased left off cleaning a chapel to see the riot.

Elizabeth, the wife of Isaac Jones, of Coed Talon, shot through the body; aged 50.

Charles Keene, moulder, Mold, shot through the shoulder blade, and not expected to recover.

Captain Blake, 4th King's Own, cut about the head and face severely.

Lieutenant Williams, ditto, bruises and contusions, slightly.

Mr. Peter Brown, Chief Constable, bruised and cut on the arm, slightly.

Private Tipper, seriously wounded in the head. He was taken out of the telegraph-office insensible.

Private Carroll cut and wounded. His regimentals were destroyed.

In addition to these there are 20 other persons less seriously hurt, and of the police 12 are wounded, including Superintendent Thomas, of Mold; Inspector Hughes, of Mold; Sergeant Ward, of Flint; Sergeant Dew, of Hawarden; Police-constables Denman, Armer, Baxter, Morris, Jones, Lockwood, and Adams.

About half-past 10 a reserve of 100 men, telegraphed for from Chester Castle, arrived and marched to the Market-hall. They remained there all night. It was at one time rumoured that an attack would be made by the rioters upon the Volunteer armoury, but it was placed under guard, and the town was quiet at noon yesterday.

We (*Pall Mall Gazette* of June 4) are enabled today from different sources to gather a tolerably intelligible account of the riots at Mold, in Flint-shire, the day before yesterday. About the firing on the mob there are contradictory statements. The special reporter of the *Manchester Guardian* says different persons are equally positive that the reading of the Riot Act did or did not take place before the military fired. It is certain that at sometime Mr. Trevor-Roper read the Riot Act at the railway station. It seems equally certain that at first the soldiers fired a round of blank cartridge upon the crowd around the station. The soldiers are stated to have been much moved at finding their captain wounded; but he had previously cautioned them against firing without being ordered to do so. Finding that the blank cartridge did not produce any effect upon the minds of the colliers the soldiers afterwards fired some rounds of ball cartridge. The soldiers evidently levelled their weapons, for the most part, if indeed they took any aim at all, above the heads of the crowd; for while the soldiers were congregated near and in the railway station, the mob occupied the rising ground which skirts the station yard. On one side there is a high bank, on which a church has been built, and there the most people were congregated, as that position gave them a great advantage either for purposes of assault or for merely seeing what took place. The wooden palings which fence that piece of ground have been in many places pierced with bullets. On that ground a bullet from the soldiers struck one man and killed him instantly. He was a collier, named Robert Hanaby of Moss, near Wrexham. When he was examined it was found that he had a stone clenched in his hand, and he had been noticed to be active in encouraging other rioters in their attack on the escort. He was about twenty-two years of age; the ball had passed through his left cheek into his brain. Two other persons were killed—one a young man named Edward Bellis, a collier, living at Pontblyddyn a mining district about three miles from Mold. He was alive when taken from the scene of the riot, and was removed home; but he did not live long. He had been shot in the abdomen, whence the bullet was extractad. The third case, which terminated fatally was that of a young woman named Margaret Young, aged nineteen years. Being for a time out of service, she was employed in cleaning a chapel in Mold, and having finished her work, she wandered near to the railway-station, where she was present at the height of the riot. She is described as having been standing between the railway station and the County Hall. The ball struck her in the right thigh, lodged in the groin, and injured the femoral artery, owing to which she bled to death. Amongst the wounded was Mr. Charles Kean, the manager of the Mold Union Foundry, who was standing on the high ground near the church, when he was shot through the shoulder. Elizabeth shnes, the wife of a man living at Coed Talon, was shot in the groin, and is reported to be in a dangerous state.

The reporter of the *Manchester Examiner*, writing yesterday afternoon, says:—

"Under ordinary circumstances the prisoners would have been taken to Flint Castle, but, as a precaution against any attempt at rescue, the magistrate ordered the prisoners to be conveyed by the 7-15 train that night to Chester Castle. Shortly before that time the police appeared with the two prisoners, followed by the soldiers. The mob immediately began to pelt them with stones and brickbats, the women supplying the men with aprons full of stones, which they had taken from several stone-heaps. The assault was continued all the way to the station, and many of the police and soldiers sustained severe wounds. The soldiers' patience and forbearance at length could hold out no longer, and as a last resource they were ordered to fire upon the mob. Some of the soldiers mercifully fired their rifles in the air. However, two men and a woman received fatal shots, and a fourth victim of the riot, a woman who had come in search of her husband and son, is lying in a cottage close by, in a hopeless state, having been shot through the breast. About twenty-two soldiers were wounded among whom was Captain Blake who was seriously injured. One soldier is likely to die. Twelve policemen were also hurt. Two civilians were wounded and are not likely to recover."

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was opened last night (3d) before Mr. Peter Parry on the bodies of Margaret Young, domestic servant, aged nineteen; Edward Bellis, miner, aged twenty-one; and Robert Hanaby, miner, of Moss, near Wrexham. The coroner, in addressing the jury, advised them not to complete the inquest that day, but to adjourn it for a few days, as material evidence might come forward that they were at present ignorant of. Referring to the disstisfaction in the town at the soldiers firing before the Riot Act was read, the coroner said there was no necessity to read the Act in every case, because persons in authority, who were in the execution of their duty, had a right to defend themselves, and show the country that they had done their duty. Then it was for the jury to consider whether the police and soldiers had exercised proper forbearance. As to those who happened to be near at the time, but who did not join in the riot, it was not

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 1ST JUNE, 1869.

THE past month has been one of uniform dulness till near its close, and prices generally have declined ¼d per lb.

On the 1st ultimo we quoted middling Orleans 12d. to 12¼d, and fair Dhollerah 10d. per lb. The tone of the market was flat, still there was no general expectation of much decline. The principal cause of uneasiness was the troubled state of the Money market; the Bank rate had been suddenly raised from 3 to 4 per cent, and in the first week of May it was again advanced to 4½ per cent, and the expectation prevailed that a still higher rate would be reached. This caused a depressed feeling in our Cotton market, and with a very small trade demand prices slowly declined. Towards the middle of the month it began to be perceived that the disturbance in the Money market had culminated, and that no further stringency need be apprehended. It was thought that this would relieve our market, but the hope was disappointed; the depression increased, and the lower grades of American Cotton became weaker and very irregular in price. An import during the last week of nearly 100,000 bales added to the uneasiness of holders, and caused a very unsettled feeling to prevail in cotton circles. The lowest point was reached on the 26th ultimo, when middling Orleans could not be sold from the quay at over 11 13/16d, though on the spot the question was 11¾d. Some sales of low middling Orleans occurred at 10¾d, and of good ordinary at 10d. Oomrawuttee and Dhollerah, ship named, were sold at 9d, and Oomrawuttee, nearly due, at 9¼d.

A rather sudden change now came over the market. A considerable business had been quietly doing in Manchester for some time, and spinners were induced by these low prices to enter the market freely. The sales ran up to 15,000 bales on Thursday, the 27th ultimo, and the lower grades of American Cotton advanced ¼d, the better grades ⅛d. Arrival Cotton was in great request, and large sales of Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee, ship named, took place from 9¼d to 9¾d, and of Orleans and Taxes at 11¾d. The feeling became general that a turning point in the history of the market had occurred, and that the causes of depression had exhausted themselves. Since then a calmer tone has supervened, and the buoyancy of Thursday has entirely been suppressed. There remains, however, much more healthy feeling than existed before the reaction set in, and a disposition to avoid taking sellers at a shade below current quotations. We quote—11¾d. to 11¾d. for middling Uplands, 11¾d. to 11¾d. for Orleans, and 1/8d loss to arrive; 9-5/8d for fair Dhollerah on the spot, 9-3/16d for ship named, and 9-5/16d. for Oomrawuttee ditto; February sailing Oomras are worth 9¾d, and March 9¾d per lb. The demand for arrival Cotton is good, and the market closes with an upward tendency.

In Manchester there was a very depressed feeling in the early part of last month, and the small production of Goods and Yarns was curtailed a little more by additional stoppages of machinery, but a better demand sprung up before the Whitsuntide holidays, especially for goods suitable for Calcutta and China. Considerable contracts were given out for Shirtings, and a steadier feeling spread all through the market.

This improvement in the tone has been maintained since then, and we have to report, for the first time during several months, something like an approach to remunerative business. We are far from saying that trade has become really profitable, but we believe that the prostration generally is now being turned off with, out absolute loss. Producers are almost wholly free from stocks, and thus buyers are placed at a disadvantage, and can only place orders in most cases by allowing something for delivery. The small production of goods that has lasted for four months is now beginning to tell. Buyers for foreign markets are receiving pretty numerous orders, and show increased desire to place them, and it is evident that the expectation of getting in at lower prices is passing away.

This state of things is naturally tending to enlarge consumption, and we believe it is materially greater than it was some weeks ago, and we would retain our last estimate of 46,000 bales per week for the whole kingdom, which we now think was rather too high a month ago.

The Money market has steadily grown easier since the rise of the Bank rate to 4½ per cent. The position of the Bank has become much stronger, and it seems not unlikely that it will require ere long to reduce its charge. The rate in the open market is now decidedly below that charged by the Bank.

The prospects of our market have not altered materially since our last issue, but there is this difference, that we have passed through one more month of depression, and seen a further fall of ¼d per lb. in Cotton, and therefore we are that much nearer a basis for healthy business.

The prominent features of our market remain as they have been for some time past—a miserably poor prospect of supply on the one side, but a wonderful and unexpected economy of consumption on the other. Had any one foreseen on the 1st January that our import till the 1st June would fall short almost 400,000 bales of last year (as it has done), he would not have deemed it possible that we should have been discussing middling Orleans at 11¾d on 1st January. It would not have been imagined that we could have cut short the deliveries from this port (as we have done) nearly 300,000 bales, and thus provided moderate sales for the intervening months. But this process has been brought about by the utter inability of Manchester to respond to the high price of the raw material, and the enforced idleness of something like one-third of the entire machinery of Lancashire for a space of four months.

Two different ways of reading this phenomenon suggest themselves to two different classes of mind. The one argues that so great a curtailment of consumption has restored the equilibrium between supply and demand, and will leave ample supplies of the raw material for the remainder of the year; the other infers that this long-continued compression of business must lead to an expansion later on in the year, and that we have not adequate supplies of cotton to meet the large consumption we may then fairly expect. Among this class, which is numerous, there remains a sanguine feeling about the future of our market.

Without referring directly to these respective opinions, we would call attention to the actual prospects of supply for the remainder of the year, and enquire what development of consumption they will admit of.

The stocks in Liverpool and London show a deficiency in round numbers of 160,000 bales, against which we may set off an excess of 50,000 bales afloat for Great Britain, reducing the visible deficit to 110,000 bales, as compared with last year. What is the probable import for the remainder of the year? From America there will likely be a small increase in the export to Great Britain during the closing months of the season, but it cannot be import, as the stocks in the ports are reduced almost to the level of last year, and the steady diminution in receipts shows that the crops is nearly exhausted. Assuming May last year the export to England to the end of season has been 100,000 bales, we will allow it to be 50,000 bales this year.

The next point of importance to the export from Bombay much confirm one of the estimates at present, both the figures of actual clearances and the estimates of future ones are sadly at variance. So far as we can ascertain there is a small excess in the total clearances from Bombay to Europe to this date, but we believe it will be turned into a moderate deficit by the 1st July, as we compare with the enormous export of 270,000 bales last June, and we can scarcely expect more than 150,000 bales to clear in the same month this year. For the remainder of the year it is expected that the export will fall below the previous season, but as they were only 200,000 bales to all Europe in the second half of 1868, it is probable that no great addition can be made to the deficit after the first July, and therefore we incline to think that the aggregate deficit in the exports from Bombay this year will not exceed 100,000 bales to all Europe, but as there is likely to be an excess of 50,000 bales to the continent, the deficit to England may perhaps swell to 150,000 bales.

We think it safe to calculate that 100,000 of this will appear in the import into Liverpool for the remainder of this year (after allowing for Cotton afloat), and the comparison of our supply for the remainder of the year will be as follows:

Deficit in Stocks, Liverpool and London, 1st June	160,000	
Deduct excess in Cotton afloat	50,000	
		110,000
Deficit in future import from Bombay	100,000	
Deduct excess in future import from America	40,000	
		60,000
Total deficiency for the remainder of the year (Liverpool and London)		170,000

But we must further allow for a large excess of stock held by the trade at this time last year. At present they are entirely without stock, but they held a very considerable amount a year ago, which we believe was 80,000 bales beyond what they now hold, and therefore it appears that the total deficit in available supply may reach 250,000 bales.

We have not taken into account any sources of supply except Bombay and America, because we have no reason to suppose that any of the others will furnish materially different quotas from what they did last year neither have we assumed anything with regard to the possible supply of new American Cotton in November and December. During these months last year we received 175,000 bales of American Cotton—a very liberal supply—and as the growing crop is backward and unpromising, we cannot expect more this year. We appear, therefore, to have this formidable deficit of 250,000 bales to face for the remainder of this year, and the gravity of the situation is increased, when it is considered that we have already practised four months extreme economy of the raw material, and have thereby made it much more difficult to compress the consumption later on.

The position of the Manchester Market is undoubtedly much healthier than at this time last year. There were then considerable stocks, now there are none; there were then enormous exports on the way to foreign markets, now there are very moderate ones, the falling off to India since the 1st January being about 25 per cent; there is, therefore, room to expect a stronger demand for the remainder of this year, with a less supply of the raw material to meet it.

We see therefore but little chance of a repetition of that severe depression which occurred in our market in the summer of last year, when middling Orleans once or twice fell to 10d per lb.; whenever trade thoroughly revives in Manchester, so as to induce continued active buying of the raw material, the question of supply will be seriously agitated, and a speculative feeling will spring up anew. But at present the elements of caution predominate, the improvement in Manchester is too gradual to induce much confidence, the import into this port will be liberal for some time yet, and the stock [illegible] and we have not seen the [illegible] exports [illegible]

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

THE *Times* observes that the trickery of the turf has attained the dimensions of a national scandal, and every year startles us with some fresh instance of the ruin and disgrace which it brings upon men of every class, from the highest to the lowest. Any measure, therefore, is welcome which diminishes the liability of the turf to be worked merely as a means of gambling. It is well that we still have such an institution as the Jockey Club left to stand between the speculators and the public. The club has not, indeed, been able to resist altogether the pressure indirectly put upon it, but by accepting even partially Sir Joseph Hawley's view it has done the public most valuable service. Although two-year-olds have not been forbidden to run before the 1st of July, much has been gained by preventing their running before the 1st of May. Last year over 400 two-year-old races were run before May, and when those races cease the preliminary trials to which they necessarily led will cease with them. Thus the severest work for all the young horses, the winter training will be escaped. Besides, the two-year-olds have hitherto suffered not merely from being raced too soon, but from being raced too much. This evil is at once greatly diminished by the recent resolution of the Jockey Club—assuming that it is generally obeyed, and on this point the *Times*, we shade below current quotations. We quote—11¾d. 11¾d. for middling Uplands, 11¾d. to 11¾d. for Orleans, and 1/8d loss to arrive; 9-5/8d for fair Dhollerah on the spot, 9-3/16d for ship named, and 9-5/16d. for Oomrawuttee ditto; February sailing Oomras are worth 9¾d, and March 9¾d per lb. The demand for arrival Cotton is good, and the market closes with an upward tendency.

DRESS AND DEPORTMENT IN PARIS.

THE following curious *morceau*, on the subject of "Dress and Deportment in Paris," is from a Melbourne paper:—

"Parisian ladies walk very much on their toes, with the waist elevated behind and sinking in front. Her Majesty the Empress, with whom originates the fashion, executes it charmingly. The heels of the satin boots being very high, and the sole extremely thin, this tournure becomes easy enough, and can be acquired without much practice. We are told by a lady correspondent, that in the new style the air of the visage is to be bold, no longer wearing that expression of simpering timidity which suited with the long curls down the neck. The chin is projected forward, and the forehead thrown back, while the eyes are kept wide open, hard, and round as possible; the lips are in general pale—coral-coloring is quite gone out of fashion—and the expression of the mouth to be that of weariness and scorn. In consequence of the raising of the coiffure, the ears, so long neglected, have become an object of attention, and may now be seen tinted with pink or white, as may be required. They are brought forward or forced backward according to the urgency of the case, and it is astonishing to find what expression may be given to the countenance by dint of a little management. Blue eyes and fair hair are still considered indispensable to a reputation for beauty, and black eyes and raven hair are scarcely tolerated; those who are unfortunate enough to possess them being compelled to use every kind of stratagem in the way of powder, paint, and dust, to conceal their disgrace. The elbows must be rather squared, not rounded, but brought forward as much as possible, in order to make the chest look hollow, and add to the consumptive look bestowed by the pale lips and flushed cheeks imparted by the absence of all colouring in the one case, and the exaggeration of its application in the other. Let no young lady dare to appear in fashionable society unless she adhere with the utmost strictness to these rules."

It is not said (remarks a Madras contemporary) whether the fair daughters of Australia follow these instructions, but from the fact of a susceptible contributor, the writer of the above paragraph, immediately applied for furlough in order to visit what he calls "that interesting country," we are inclined to think that they must. The local feminine "toddles," regarding which we lately discoursed, are no longer a mystery. For did not the charming Empress of Fashion at a recent State concert, elevate (to use the delicate expression of the French letter writer) the waist behind and sink it in front, and walk on her toes? We have only to apologise for the ignorance we displayed on the subject, and plead that we are a long way from Paris. We will make amends however: we have resolved to have our own Yellowplush at the Tuileries.

MY VELOCIPEDE.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS has told us in the instructive "Fly-leaf in a Life," quoted in a recent number of the *Daily News*, that he is accustomed to observe himself as curiously as if he were another man. I have shared this habit during the last few weeks, and with good reason, for I have practised on the bicycle, in direct opposition to the advice of friends, and out of pure love of my own way. I have been thus fighting, not merely for my own land, like Hal o' the Wynd, but for my own legs, my own muscles, my own strength, my own faith in myself. If velocipeding did me harm, or if I failed in mastering its mysteries, then everybody was right. If I injured myself, if I trumbled much and heavily, if I finally gave up the fantastic wheel as unsuited to my time of life, then everybody was right again. To push along the highway swiftly and surely was not for me. It was not merely that I was too old I was also too heavy, too tall, too clumsy, and too fat. Standing six feet in my stockings, weighing fifteen stone, and being no longer young, were all quoted as points in my disfavour. No machine would bear me, no wheels but would form artificial ruts under my heaviness—and I was in turn affectionately, derisively, serenely, and dogmatically adjured not to give way to what was after all but only a natural decay, but to contest myself with walking or horse exercise, as most rational people had done before me. In vain I argued that it could do no harm to try; that the bicycle was warmly recommended by those using it, and that it would be at least satisfactory to know what the movement was like. My friends made quite a personal matter of it, eyed me all over slowly and contemptuously, and prophesied the most terrible physical penalties if I persevered. It was, therefore, with a full conviction that I was running counter to the common sense of mankind that I betook myself to the Velocipede Riding School in Old-street, St. Luke's; soon after a description of the proceedings there appeared the *Daily Notes*, and it was with the same conviction that I kept a minute record of my sensations on the bicycle from the commencement until now.

"Now" means six miles an hour on a level road, without great fatigue, and with pleasurable feelings that no other kind of locomotion gives. Neither weight, nor height, nor age have proved appreciable drawbacks; my friends were all not only wrong, but wildly wrong, and I was right to an extent which makes me chuckle every time I rattle along the road. All honour to "Jem," my tutor! His was the stalwart arm, the cheering word, the friendly guidance which lightened the first and most laborious of my lessons, on the 17th of April last; and which conducted me through all my early trials. Jem's patient cheeriness was amazing. He used to walk round and round the school, holding me on the machine with one hand, and guiding it with the other, until the perspiration rolled from him in plenteous rivulets, and until I, the passive sitter, had to cry out that I was tired. "Doing beautiful you are this morning, sir; really beautiful, upon my word. Almost alone at that corner you were, and never tinched. Ah, you'll make a first-rate rider, you will, and you're all the better for not being in a hurry to learn too much at first." This last compliment always struck me as exquisitely diplomatic, for it turned apprehension into complacency, and made a merit of slowness. But Jem was inexhaustible in his encouragements, saying another day, "Going better! I should just think you were, sir, and I'll tell you how I reckon it. You only make me comfortably warm with holding you now, instead of putting me in a lather as you did at first." My diary gives "slight aching in the hips and thighs, small blisters on the hands, and—a general feeling of stiffness, as if old out-of-the-way muscles were rebelling at being employed," as the result of the first day's trial. The pains and stiffness increased by the third day, and I began to wonder rather nervously whether the prophets of evil were right, and here again Jem was invaluable, proving conclusively that the only thing to do now was to go on, and that everybody feels these precise sensations when they begin, and loses them as a matter of course. My lessons seldom lasted more than half an hour, and consisted in the subject of learning the balance—that is, how to sit on the bicycle so as to keep it upright, and to thus give it a power. It does not possess of itself. This seemed an astounding operation at first. When I held the queer thing in my own hands and felt it would drop the instant I let go—and when I considered that I was to acquire the apparently acrobatic feat of keeping it upright and straight—I who had not gone through the faintest imitation of gymnastics for twenty years, my heart sank within me, and I almost despaired. But I laughed at my own misgivings in less than a week after they were formed, and my course has been one of steady and rapid progress since. Nothing came of the aches, save some laughter at my own credulous apprehensions. The art of balancing comes suddenly, and like a sixth sense. You try hard for it for a few times with no perceptible result; for your very laboriousness seems against you. Then you find yourself, almost without warning, endowed with the power you covet, and that you can and do guide and propel without looking at the moveable wheel in front, and without distinct volition. There is nothing more curious in velocipede practice than the suddenness of the change from absolute helplessness to comparative skill. This transition comes to all: its arrival is a mere question of time and patience. No one need despair, no one need feel diffidence or fear.

It was just before this gift came to me that I was so fortunate as to attract the attention of another visitor to the riding school, one of the amateurs who made the now celebrated journey to Brighton, and it is to the judicious instruction and unfailing skill of this gentleman that I attribute such facility as I have acquired. The faithful Jem had grounded me in the rudiments; the good friend who took me in hand now added a thousand careful and well considered hints, and what was better still, added precept by example. And there is much to learn in velocipeding besides the art of sticking on, and keeping up a good pace. How to point the toes; how to press the treadles so as to exercise the maximum of power; how to seat myself; how to poise the body and hold the elbows and head; how to guard against over-fatigue; how to treat the velocipede "classically," were all told with the intelligent advice which belongs to scientific knowledge when combined with practical skill. I had several lessons from this distinguished amateur, who devoted himself to my improvement with a kindness and energy I can never forget; and the end was that on the 7th of May, or twenty-one days after I began, I had the happiness of hearing myself envied by a stout clergyman, who remarked kindly in my hearing, that "if he ever went as well as that fat gentleman (confound him, he was twice my size) with the bald head he should be perfectly satisfied." The speaker was only one of the many professional men of every degree whom I saw disporting themselves on two wheels at Old-street. The artist, whose thoughtful picture is one of the glories of this year's Exhibition, and who made his first essay on the bicycle in the popular West-end fashion, whose Roughan was seen in swathing folds of cloth—"the customary suit of clothes," for a shell jacket of flannel before careering round; the officers from well-known regiments, who learnt the art so rapidly; the steeple-chasing baronet, who insisted on their being "a great difference in the way of tumbling," and that his being ready to "take anything with a fall" in the hunting field, was a habit of infinite service to him on the velocipede; the short-sighted German student-looking young man from the City, who banged himself about, and banged other people about, and broke velocipedes, and ran into walls, and was a constant source of dread and danger; the amateurs from the German Gymnasium (where, by the way, an excellent velocipede club has just been formed), who learnt that their whole business as it seemed intuitively the rapid were they—are all people whose acquaintanceship I made on wheels.

At length the eventful day for my first effort out of doors arrived. My velocipede was brought down tenderly by railway, and pushed past my neighbours' doors shamefacedly, for I scarcely knew what kind of figure I should cut, and I dreaded ridicule. I live on a suburban hill, and chose its sloping roadway for my first trial, my kind amateur friend and instructor coming with me, and I in no little trepidation for the result. This was on the 10th of the present month, and though it would be absurd to say I felt no difference between the smooth boards of the riding school and the friction of the road, I can conscientiously say I have never looked behind me since. I go long distances, I turn sharp corners, I struggle up moderate hills, I glide with modest pride past the windows of my critically curious friends. The triumph is complete. I claim to be one of the heaviest and biggest velocipede riders in the country, and I have learnt its use sufficiently well to travel alone, without difficulty, or achings, or fatigue, to the complete confusion of many estimable censors. I improve, moreover, each time I go out. The skill of the trial is considerable, but I have yet to learn that there is anything really ridiculous in an easy, pleasurable, and healthy form of exercise, which has the remarkable effect of seeming to add to your personal powers. The bicycle stands alone in this particular at least; and if example would remove doubts from the minds of those hesitating whether to begin or not, I invite them to look out for a brown-wheeled velocipede and a stout rider on the road to and from Epsom to-morrow.—*Daily News.*

A BOOK ON THE DERBY.

AMONG the idiosyncrasies of the gambling mind there is none more characteristic than the belief that systems may be invented, nay, that the gambler himself possesses a system by which success may be rendered certain. In the pleasant places where play is a public institution men are always to be met with who will tell you that they have an infallible system for winning, whether it be at *roulett* or *rouge et noire*. Unfortunately it commonly turns out that the system has certain requirements which the possessor is not able to fulfil. For example, it may require more patience than he can command. But far more commonly its requirements take another form, and it is the trifling want of a little more capital which causes the system to ruin instead of benefitting its possessor. The run on the black or the red on which the gambler had been depending comes, according to his account, just after he had expended his last florin, or in some other way the system is successful just when its success can do no good to its inventor.

The creed of the amateur bookmaker is similarly unfortunate. He believes, and surely who have never thought of making a book believe, that it is always possible so to arrange a series of wagers respecting the horses engaged in a race as to be sure of winning in any event; and theoretically nothing can be more certain and satisfactory. You have only to proportion your bets according to a particular law, and to make sure that, whether laying or taking the odds, you obtain terms a shade more favourable than the just odds, to ensure the winning of a sum which will be greater or less according to the extent to which you carry out your system. But, unfortunately for the system, there must be two parties to every wager; and in applying the system the amateur bookmaker presently finds himself brought into contact with that hardheaded person, the professional bookmaker. He then discovers that he is only allowed to apply his system to a comparatively limited extent. It might be supposed that the professional bookmaker, who is at least as much alive to his own interests as the other, would not, even in a single case, make a wager the terms of which were unfavourable to himself. There could not be a greater mistake. Scarcely a rate takes place which has not been preceded by the laying against individual horses of odds largely greater than the real chances of such horses warranted. In fact the bookmaker in the beginning lays long odds without any definite reference to the chances they depend on. But he is perfectly safe. What he risks with a seemingly undue boldness over two or three horses, he much more than recoups himself for over ten or twenty others. Thus our friend finds his system opposed by another—by one which seems much less exact and scientific, but which has the advantage of being commonly successful. That system involves the following mode of procedure. Long odds are laid in the beginning against all the horses engaged in a race. The long odds are gradually reduced in the case of a few horses, the bookmaker in the meanwhile pocketing his gains on horses withdrawn from the encounter. And this process forces on the attention of the backer the fact that long as the odds had seemed, they had not been long enough in the majority of instances. A very bold backer may even find before the race is run that the bookmaker has been "too many for him," and that even though a horse win that he has pretty heavily backed, he will be out of pocket by the result. On the other hand, many a professional bookmaker attends a race with a large part of his gains already secured. Far more commonly than is usually supposed, most of the professional bookmakers present at a race look on with no fear of losing by the result, let the winning horse be what it will. And even where this is not the case with any particular race it may safely be predicted of any series of races that the professional bookmakers cannot possibly lose—unless they forget the principles of their trade and indulge in fancy flights.

Now and then, indeed, the bookmakers get hard hit. It is commonly supposed that when an outsider wins a great race, the owner and trainer are scarcely less surprised than the rest of the public. Generally, however, the case is otherwise. A deep game, not unwarranted by the tactics of the professional bookmaker, has usually been played in such a case. It is not merely that the training and trials of the winning horse are craftily conducted so as to mislead the ever-watchful bookmaking fraternity. A hundred devices are conceived to further the defeat of the professional bettors. The horse is suffered to fall gradually lower and lower on the betting list, without an effort on the part of his friends to diminish the odds quoted against him. Nay, large bets laid against the horse, by those who are understood to know the secrets of the stable, seem to indicate in the clearest way the low opinion entertained of his chances. The odds grow larger and larger against him up to the very day of the race. Suddenly the bookmakers learn—perhaps while the race is being actually run—that a well-prepared commission is out in his favour, and that almost simultaneously in a hundred different quarters the long odds against him have been accepted to fifty, sixty, or even a hundred thousand pounds. Not a hundred years ago a horse was thus "knocked out" of the Derby betting, and actually presented so haggard, ragged, and dismal an appearance when brought out on the course that a shout of derision was raised as he cantered past the betting-ring. Odds of sixty and seventy to one were laid against him to many tens of thousands. The race was run, and the despised brute ran easily into the foremost place, his victory calling forth a groan of anguish from the unwary layers of the odds. It is not often, however, that the professional bookmaker is so deceived. On the whole, our advice to the amateur bettors who wish to make a book upon the Derby, would be Mr. "Punch's" familiar "Don't." If you must bet, if the race would be without interest to you unless you had some money depending on it, then take a look at the competitors, back the one which pleases you best, and lose your money unplacidly. But "don't" try to make a clever book unless you have had much experience (in which case you are not likely to); lest you should find, as in the famous case illustrated by Leech, that even before the race is run you are certain to lose much, and may lose more.—*Daily News.*

AN INTERESTING FACT.—Everybody knows the value of milk as liquid food for the young and weak; but everybody does not know that of all milks that from the sow is the richest and most nutritious. It contains fifty per cent. more of solid constituents, such as butter, cheesy matter, and sugar, than does the lacteal produce of the cow. This is shown in a recent analysis by Professor Cameron of Dublin, who has to be only in the chemical who has examined the secretion. Curiously, the sow's is generally absent from lists of milk analyses; the reason doubtless being the difficulty of securing specimens. Your porcine mother strenuously resists the appeals of the fairest of milkmaids: beauty cannot induce nor dexterity compel her to yield a drop of her offspring's legitimate food, even for the benefit of science. So, unless these scruples can be overcome, there is little chance of the rich diet coming to market.—*Once a Week*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4 lb., 2 lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
Documentary Bills payable throughout Europe	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KUBRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 26th June 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£2,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons. Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. | The Munster Bank, Limited.
| The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balance. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Bampfylde Row, Bombay 16th February 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, KING WILLIAM Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Cooper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 29, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND,
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are received by, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and First-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. H. S. BOSTOCK Acting Agent.

NOTICE.
THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

REGISTERED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
No. 5 Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, June, 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859		£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,568
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1863	105,703
Do.	1864	152,150

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Chrisopher Exshell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Exshell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Furness, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hitchman, Esq.
R. W. Kellgy, Esq.
George B. Kerford, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Paran, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Sitrde, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turner Unett, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and forms, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,837 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London Asiatic and American Company (Limited).

FOR SALE.

STANHOPE PH